

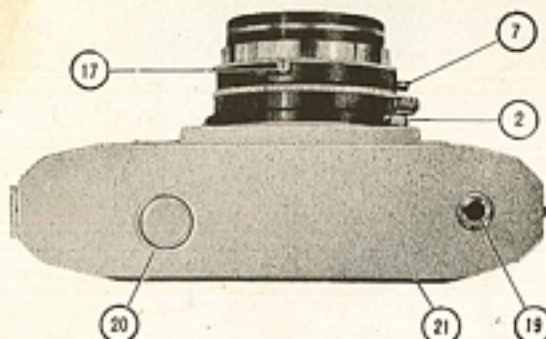
HIYOSA

35



DISCRIPTION OF PARTS

1. Lens
2. Focusing lever
3. Shutter speed indicator
4. Lens aperture dial
5. Depth of field scale
6. Distance scale
7. Flash synchronizer terminal
8. Strap clip
9. Film rewinding knob with ASA film rating reminder
10. View finder window
11. Accessory shoe
12. Range finder window
13. Automatic film counter
14. Shutter release button
15. Single stroke film advance lever
16. Lens Hood
17. Self Timer
18. Back lid release lever
19. Tripod socket
20. Film release button
21. Eye-piece for combined range and view-finder



TECHNICAL FEATURES

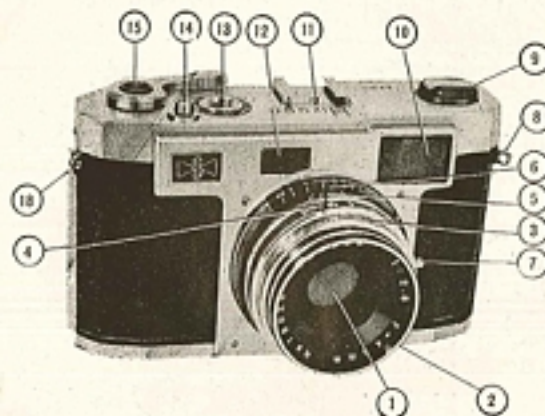
LENS: HIYOCA: 2.8 45mm hard coated, fully corrected anastigmat with excellent resolving power giving amazingly sharp and clear images.

SHUTTER: 9 shutter speeds. B, 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, and 1/300, sec. With built-in German type Flash Terminal, X synchronized. Self-Timer is built in.

BODY: Made of light alloy diecast.

RANGE VIEW-FINDER: Combined construction with a single eyepiece. The measuring field being in the center of the view-finder frame, range-finder operation and picture composition can proceed simultaneously.

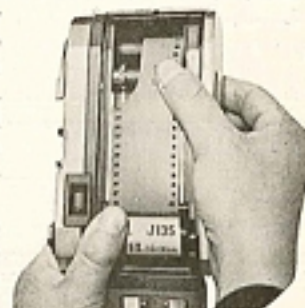
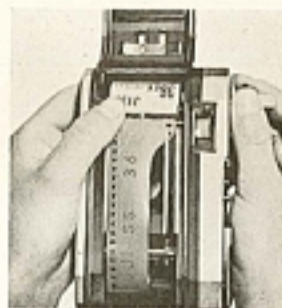
PICTURE: 20 or 36 exposures on standard 35mm roll film.



HOW TO USE HIYOCA

LOADING FILM

1. open the back cover of the camera by pulling down the lock.
2. Pull up the Film Rewinding Knob and place the film cartridge in the film chamber. Press down the rewinding knob with a slight turn to the right or to the left to engage the film spool inside the cartridge.
3. Pull out the film leader about 4 inches from the cartridge towards the film take-up spool at opposite side. Insert the leader into the slit of the take-up spool.
4. Guiding the film with your thumb, wind the Film Advance Lever slightly until both sides of the sprocket wheel securely engage the perforation of the film. Then, complete a full turn of the Advance Lever, watching to see that the film is being wound properly.
5. Close the back cover of the camera. Before taking any picture with a newly loaded film, you will have to wind the first part of the film by making two preparatory shots as follows: Wind the film advance lever and release the shutter button alternately twice.



6. The Exposure Counter automatically resets to starting point with new film load.
7. As a film rating reminder, set the Film Type Indicating Dial with mark "I" according to the type of film you use.

UNLOADING FILM

After the last exposure, while pressing the Film Release Button (20), wind the film Rewinding Knob (9) clockwise until film has been completely rewound into the cartridge.

When the film has been rewound, you will feel the knob lighten or a sudden blank as the leader end of the film comes off the take-up spool. Then open the back and take out the cartridge for development.

- The removed cartridge should be put in a proper container to prevent its exposure to light.
- When loading or unloading film, avoid direct sun light.
- As you wind the film rewinding knob automatically turns anti-clockwise. Whenever loading a film cartridge, it is recommended that you check whether the rewinding knob is turning anti-clockwise or not when turning the advance lever. When the film is off the sprockets or the take-up spool, the film may not be transported to the right direction.

Always remember:

- Stop rewinding the film when you feel a tight resistance as the film is at its end.
- If you keep rewinding the film against the resistance, the film will come off the cartridge and it may not be rewound into the cartridge. It should be removed from the camera in a dark room.

TAKING PICTURE

SHUTTER SETTING - One short stroke advances the film and winds the shutter simultaneously. After each exposure has been made, turn the Advance Lever (15) as far as it goes. You can not release the shutter unless you wind the



Lever perfectly. Thus, prevents double or partial exposures; prevents accidental firing of flash bulb before shutter is wound.

SETTING APERTURE - The shutter speed and lens opening regulates the amount of light reaching the unexposed film. The smaller numbers on the Lens Aperture Dial (4) represents larger lens opening. By turning the Dial (4) to the next larger number, the size of the lens opening is reduced by one-half of previous lens opening.

The aperture dial is calibrated in the order of the following F-stop values: 3.5, 4, 5.6, 8, 11 and 16.

By turning the Dial choose proper lens opening and set the desired Diaphragm Dial Number to the index.

HOLDING THE CAMERA AND RELEASE THE SHUTTER

- While it is important in taking pictures to give a correct exposure timing matching the brightness of the object as well as accurate focusing, it is also important as well to hold your camera steady to prevent blurs on the film caused by vibration of your camera. Shown by the picture is one of the fundamental ways of holding your camera.

1. **HORIZONTAL POSITION** - Hold the camera steadily in both hands, keeping your camera close to your cheek. Use right hand forefinger to operate the Shutter Release Button and left hand forefinger to make both focusing and composition through the view finder.

2. VERTICAL

POSITION -

Hold the camera with your left hand and support it with



your right hand, using right hand forefinger for making exposure as shown in the picture.

Or, hold the camera with your right hand and support it with your left hand.

Release the shutter with your right hand thumb, keeping your right elbow close to your body.

FOCUSING - Place your right eye at the combined range/view-finder of the field of the finder, you will see a yellow rectangular area in which there is a



double image of the object. By moving the Focusing Lever with the index finger of your left hand the two images can be made to merge into one, the lens is now in perfect focus. The Distance Scale Index (6) indicates the distance to the object when the coincidence occurs.

Explanation of DEPTH-of-FIELD SCALE - The figures 4, 8 and 16 inscribed on both sides of the distance scale index mark "I" show the lens aperture and are used as Depth-of-Field Guide.

Every lens has a Depth-of-Field: When a certain object falls in correct focus, some range in the fore and back-ground of the object also appear in the same focus. This guide shows that at a certain distance and diaphragm setting, the range of distance scale dial covered by the two scale figures of the lens aperture on both sides of the index mark "I" can be obtained in a clear image on the film. Hence, when taking two or more objects of different distance, it is necessary to adjust the diaphragm properly in order to bring these objects simultaneously in focus.

FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION - Your HIYOCA 35

has a built-in German type Flash Terminal (7). A clip-on flash unit can be conveniently mounted in the Accessory Shoe (11). The flash gun cable must have a "COMPUTER TYPE" tip.

Correct synchronization of the flash and Shutter opening is obtained at all speeds up to $\frac{1}{25}$ sec. with Class "F" flashbulbs. Class "M" bulbs should be used at $\frac{1}{25}$ second.

Electric flash units (speedlights) can be used at all speeds.

LENSHOOD - Your HIYOCA 35 is equipped with Lens Hood. It is the most important accessory overlooked by so many camera fans for outdoor photography.

FILTERS - The mood of a picture can often be improved by using filters. The Ultra-Violet filter absorbs ultra-violet rays and makes your pictures clear in both color and black-and-white pictures.

It is especially useful on hazy days and when



photographing distant scenes. It also protects your camera lens.

The Yellow filter helps to bring out the clouds and is a "must" for show scenes and scenes at the sea shore.

The Green filter lightens red color and will bring out green in landscapes. It is also recommended for out-door portraits.

FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE

Dampness and dirt are taboo for the good keeping of your camera. In rainy season especially it is necessary to keep your camera in a dry place for best results. Keeping your camera in a can together with desiccator will be preferable.

BODY - When used outdoors, or on a rainy day or at the beach, your camera will be easily exposed to dirt, rain or sea water sprays and these will eventually cause stains on your camera as well as to the lens. Wipe off the dirt with a soft brush or a dry soft piece of cloth. Never use oil and do not touch the lens with your fingers.

LENS - When dusty, wipe it with a soft brush or a piece of leather. When extremely necessary, use a stick with clean soft piece of cloth wound around its top. Do not wipe the lens with force or with a dirty piece of cloth as it will cause flaws and scratches to your lens.